

I'm not robot!

Wikipedia initiative called Climate Witness recruits individuals who can share their stories of climate change impacts and their efforts to adapt to changes.[163] With support from the Uniting Church and Catholic Earthcare, ACF and the National Council of Churches Australia has produced a brochure, Changing Climate, Changing Creation, which has been distributed to churches across the country.[164] The brochure encourages Australian Christians to write to their federal MP and ask what they are doing to address the threat of climate change by putting more emphasis on reducing energy and water usage and waste at home, and take action on climate change within churches and small groups. Ipswich Green was formed by an automotive dealer to provide like minded businesses a way of engaging the community regarding carbon emissions. The Wildlife Hospital, founded by Steve Irwin and managed by his daughter Bindi Irwin help rescue animals hurt by the bushfires in 2019-2020.[165] In the Hunter Valley, alliances are being developed between unionists, environmentalists and other stakeholders. The Anvil Hill Alliance includes community and environment groups in NSW opposed to the expansion of coal mines in its high conservation value region. Their 'statement' has been endorsed by 28 groups. Literature Janette Hartz-Karp writes that "to deal with the complexity of climate change and oil dependency, we need a radical rethink of how to engage citizens in meaningful, influential dialogue." Deliberative democracy presents a wide range of strategies to involve communities in these important decisions. Coalitions and alliances The Climate Action Network of Australia (part of Climate Action Network) coordinate communication and collaboration between 38 Australian NGOs campaigning around climate change. ClimateMovement.org.au is an initiative of the Nature Conservation Council. The web site includes a hub for Climate Action Groups around Australia to connect with each other, access resources, share success stories and collaborate. It is structured around a collective blog for Climate Action Groups as well as a directory and mapping of all the community climate groups in Australia, a community events calendar and a resources section. The project encourages people to start and register new climate action groups. Friends of the Earth's Climate Justice campaign and work with Pacific Island and faith-based communities. The Six Degrees campaign is building collaborations with coal affected communities across Queensland, particularly in agricultural areas that are threatened by new coal mines and other extractive activities. The collective has also organised a number of community-led direct actions to highlight Queensland's dangerous dependence on the coal industry, including the disruption of the Tarago Coal-fired power station which supplies electricity to the Brisbane metropolis. Projected impacts by location This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (January 2021) The impacts of climate change will vary significantly across Australia. The Australian Government appointed Climate Commission have prepared summary reports on the likely impacts of climate change for regions across Australia, including: Queensland, NSW, Victoria and Tasmania.[166] Capital cities Adelaide Adelaide will get hotter and drier with rainfall predicted to decline 8% to 29% by 2090 and average temperature to increase between 4 and 0.9 degrees.[167] The number of days above 35 degrees will increase by 50% in 2090 and the number of days above 40 degrees will double.[168] Bringing it close to Northampton, Western Australia for temperature and Kadina, South Australia for rainfall.[167] Sea levels will rise with predictions between 39 to 61 cm by 2090.[168] And extreme seas are predicted to rise as well, with the CSIRO predicting buildings in Port Adelaide would need to be raised by 50 to 81 cm to keep the amount of flooding incidents the same as recorded between 1986 and 2005.[168] Brisbane In a RCP 4.5 scenario Brisbane's temperature will be similar to that of Rockhampton today while rainfall will be closest to Gympie. The CSIRO predicts rainfall in Brisbane will fall between -23% (235 mm) and -4% (45.3 mm) annually by 2090 while temperature will rise between 4.2° and 0.9°.[167] The number of hot days and hot nights will double by 2050, with many people predicted to avoid outdoor activity in summer. Further urban growth increases the number of hot nights even further.[110] Hot nights increase deaths among the elderly.[110] Rainfall will be deposited in less frequent more intense rain events, fire days will also get more frequent while frost days will decrease.[169] Sea levels are predicted to rise by 80 cm by 2100 and there will be more frequent sea level extremes.[169] Low-lying canal development on the Gold Coast Darwin In a RCP 4.5 scenario Darwin's temperature will be similar to that of Daly River now, with its rainfall most like that of Milikapiti. In a RCP 8.5 scenario, indicating higher greenhouse gas emissions, Darwin's temperature loses any close comparison in Australia being significantly hotter than every town in Australia (with the exclusion of Halls Creek in Autumn). Sydney Suburbs of Sydney like Manly, Botany, [170] Narrabeen, [170] Fort Botany, [170] and Rockdale, [170] which lie on rivers like the Parramatta, face risks of flooding in low-lying areas such as parks (like Timbrell Park and Majors Bay Reserve), or massive expenses in rebuilding seawalls to higher levels. Sea levels are predicted to rise between 38 and 66 cm by 2090.[168] Temperature in Sydney will increase between 0.9° and 5.2°, while rainfall will decrease between -23% and -4% by 2090.[167] Bringing Sydney's climate close to that of Baardesdotter today (under a RCP 8.5 scenario).[167] Different parts of Sydney will warm differently with the greatest impact expected in Western Sydney and Hawkesbury, these areas can expect 5 to 10 additional hot days by 2030.[171] Similarly future rainfall patterns will be different to those today, with more rain expected to fall in summer and autumn and less expected in Winter and Spring. Fire danger days will increase in number by 2070.[172] Melbourne Smog and bushfire smoke over Melbourne during the Black Summer. Sea levels are projected to rise between 0.37 cm and 0.59 cm at Williamstown (the closest covered point) by 2090.[168] At the higher end of this scale areas in and around Melbourne would be impacted. With some of the most vulnerable areas being the Docklands development and several marinas and berths in Port Phillip. Melbourne's climate will become similar in terms of total rainfall and average temperature to that of Dubbo today, with temperatures warming between 0.9° and 3.8° and total annual rainfall falling between -10% and -4% by 2090.[167] Rainfall patterns will also change with 20% less rainfall predicted during spring in 2050, which may impact the severity of summer bushfires.[173] The increases in temperature and decrease in rainfall will have a series of follow on effects on the city, including a possible 35% reduction in trees in Melbourne by 2040.[173] And more frequent ambulance callouts and more deaths due to heatwaves. Climate change will cost Melbourne City \$12.6bn by 2050.[173] Perth In 2090 Perth is predicted to have the rainfall of Yanchep today and the temperature of Geraldton using the RCP 4.5 scenario.[167] Rainfall is predicted to fall between -29% (-226 mm) and -8% (-66 mm) and temperature predicted to rise between 0.9° and 4°.[167] Perth may see the number of days above 35° increase from 28 per year on average to 36 in 2030, and to between 40 and 63 in 2090.[174] While frost days will decrease, Rainfall will increase in intensity while decreasing on average.[174] Drought days in the south west as a whole may increase by as much as 80% versus 20% for Australia.[174] The danger from fire will increase with more fire days for all of Western Australia.[174] Hobart By 2090 Hobart's climate will warm between 3.8° and 9.0°, rainfall will decline between 4% and 10%.[167] The temperature pattern will be similar to Port Lincoln while rainfall will be closer to Condonbills today in a RCP 8.5 scenario.[167] Warm spells are likely to last longer and rainfall will trend to more intense rain events dumping less rain annually, increasing the risk of erosion and flooding.[175] Flooding on the Derwent river will become more regular and extreme with a current 1-in-100-year event being possibly a 2-to-6-year event in 2090.[175] Hobart's fire season will get longer.[175] Other areas Great Barrier Reef The Great Barrier Reef could be killed as a result of the rise in water temperature forecast by the IPCC. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, the reef has experienced unprecedented rates of bleaching over the past two decades, and additional[clarification needed] warming of only 1 °C is anticipated to cause considerable losses or contractions of species associated with coral communities.[6] Lord Howe Island The coral reefs of the World Heritage-listed Lord Howe Island could be killed as a result of the rise in water temperature forecast by the IPCC.[176] As of April 2019, approximately 5% of the coral is dead.[177] Historical aspects Pre-instrumental climate change Paleoclimatic records indicate that during glacial maxima Australia was extremely arid,[178] with plant pollen fossils showing deserts as far as northern Tasmania and a vast area of less than 12% vegetation cover over all of South Australia and adjacent regions of other states. Forest cover was largely limited to sheltered areas of the east coast and the extreme southwest of Western Australia. During these glacial maxima the climate was also much colder and windier than today.[179] Minimum temperatures in winter in the centre of the continent were as much as 8 °C (16.9°F) lower than they are today. Hydrological evidence for dryness during glacial maxima can also be seen at major lakes in Victoria's Western District, which dried up between around 20,000 and 15,000 years ago and re-filled from around 12,000 years ago.[180] During the early Holocene, there is evidence from Lake Frome in South Australia and Lake Woods near Tennant Creek that the climate between 8,000 and 9,500 years ago and again from 7,000 to 4,200 years ago was considerably wetter than over the period of instrumental recording since about 1885.[181] The research that gave these records also suggested that the rainfall flooding Frome was certainly summer-dominant rainfall because of pollen counts from grass species. Other sources[182] suggest that the Southern Oscillation may have been weaker during the early Holocene and rainfall over northern Australia less variable as well as higher. The onset of modern conditions with periodic wet season failure is dated at around 4,000 years before the present. In southern Victoria, there is evidence for generally wet conditions except for a much drier spell between about 3,000 and 2,100 years before the present.[183] when it is believed Lake Corangamite fell to levels well below those observed between European settlement and the 1990s. After this dry period, Western District lakes returned to their previous levels fairly quickly and by 1800 they were at their highest levels in the forty thousand years of record available. Elsewhere, data for most of the Holocene are deficient, largely because methods used elsewhere to determine past climates (like tree-ring data) cannot be used in Australia owing to the character of its soils and climate. Recently, however, coral cores have been used to examine rainfall over those areas of Queensland draining into the Great Barrier Reef.[184] The results do not provide conclusive evidence of man-made climate change, but do suggest the following: There has been a marked increase in the frequency of very wet years in Queensland since the end of the Little Ice Age, a theory supported by there being no evidence for any large Lake Eyre filling during the LIA. The dry era of the 1920s and 1930s may well have been the driest period in Australia over the past four centuries. A similar study, not yet published, is planned for coral reefs in Western Australia.[citation needed] Records exist of floods in a number of rivers, such as the Hawkesbury, from the time of first settlement. These suggest the period beginning with the first European settlement, the first thirty years or so were followed by a much drier period up to the mid-1860s.[185] when usable instrumental records started. Development of an instrumental network for climate records Although rain gauges were installed privately by some of the earliest settlers, the first instrumental climate records in Australia were not compiled until 1840 at Port Macquarie. Rain gauges were gradually installed at other major centres across the continent, with the present gauges in Melbourne and Sydney dating from 1858 and 1859, respectively. In eastern Australia, where the continent's first large-scale agriculture began, a large number of rain gauges were installed during the 1860s and by 1875 a comprehensive network had been developed in the "settled" areas of that state.[186] With the spread of the pastoral industry to the north of the continent during this period, rain gauges were established extensively in newly settled areas, reaching Darwin by 1869, Alice Springs by 1874, and the Kimberley, Channel Country and Gulf Savannah by 1880. By 1885,[187] most of Australia had a network of rainfall reporting stations adequate to give a good picture of climatic variability over the continent. The exceptions were remote areas of western Tasmania, the extreme southwest of Western Australia, Cape York Peninsula,[188] the northern Kimberley and the deserts of northwestern South Australia and southeastern Western Australia. In these areas good-quality climatic data were not available for quite some time after that. Temperature measurements, although made at major population centres from days of the earliest rain gauges, were generally not established when rain gauges spread to more remote locations during the 1870s and 1880s. Although they gradually caught up in number with rain gauges, many places which have had rainfall data for over 125 years have only a few decades of temperature records. 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